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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

March 21, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 81 63

March 22, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 80 73

7617 日九廿月辰

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

四拜禮 號二十二月三英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

Arrangements for Departure of German Officials.

Shanghai, March 22, 12.30 a.m.
The North China Daily News says the German Minister and Staff, totalling about twenty, will leave Peking on Saturday by train for Shanghai. Special arrangements have been made for the Dutch liner Rembrandt, now en route from Batavia to Hongkong, to touch at Woosung, where the party will board the vessel. The Rembrandt, after visiting Japanese ports, will land the party at San Francisco, whence the Germans will take train for New York and immediately catch a Dutch liner bound for Rotterdam. Safe conduct is being arranged with all the Powers concerned. The size of the German party is limited by the accommodation available on the Rembrandt, but it is expected that the next Dutch liner will have more room and will be able to transport the majority of the Consular Staff by the same route.

How the Germans will be Treated.

Shanghai, March 22, 12.30 a.m.
Orders have been issued relative to the treatment of the Germans remaining in China. The orders provide that merchants, missionaries and others shall continue to have the right of residence in present domicile and to engage in all lawful pursuits. Apparently, however, the Government intends to curtail their extra-territorial privileges, for they are ordered to register with the local officials, and are commanded to obey the laws of the country. They are ordered to deliver up firearms and military equipment, and they will be subject to deportation or imprisonment on their failure to comply with these regulations.

ASHORE ON SADDLE ISLANDS.

Fate of the Russian Steamer "Poltava."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, March 21.
The Russian steamer Poltava is sinking near the Saddle Islands. It is believed that she struck a rock. American warships are leaving to go to her assistance.

Doomed.

Later.
The U.S.S. Cincinnati announces by wireless that the Poltava struck a rock in the fog. The passengers and crew have been put ashore on the Saddle Islands. The vessel is doomed.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

Great Public Interest.

London, March 22.
Great public interest was shown in the opening of the Imperial Conference to-day at the Colonial Office, where the members were welcomed by Mr. Long, General Smuts, being in uniform, was easily recognised, and was greeted by the public. He returned their salutes.

A New Era.

London, March 22.
The newspapers hail the opening of the War Cabinet as the beginning of a new era of Imperial relations. The Daily Telegraph says:—We can now assume the existence of a strong public opinion throughout the Empire in favour of a common policy, including defence and the establishment of an Imperial Council, but it is essential to preserve independence in various parts. The Times says that the great European problems henceforth will be problems for the Dominions as well as Britain. The fancied remoteness of the Dominions is at an end. The Morning Post says:—Yesterday's War Cabinet is the beginning of a union for mutual defence and a death-blow to the viewpoint of the Conference of 1917—equal treatment for strangers and the Dominions. We must have great tradesmen supported by the Imperial and Overseas Governments, and manufacturers, merchants and producers inspired by the national ideal. The British peoples required the world war in order to interpret the meaning of the value of Empire.

Debates Not to be Published.

London, March 21.
The Imperial Conference sat for two hours. The members from the Dominions welcomed the presence of the Indian delegates. The Conference, which adjourned until March 24, decided that as so many subjects discussed were intimately connected with military operations, nothing should be published.

INTERNMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, March 21.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the War Cabinet was considering a mutual arrangement for internment in a neutral country prisoners of war who had been longest in captivity.

LICENSED ENEMY TRADING SUGGESTED.

London, March 21.
The Association of Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the metric system of weights and measures. It also argues that enemy subjects should only be allowed to trade in the United Kingdom after the war by licence.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Views of Enemy Apologists.

London, March 21, 3.10 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the war correspondent of the Lokale Nieuwspaper utters another apology for the retreat. He says the German Command did not intend to leave the enemy the initiative in the Spring, and had therefore tried to create an entirely new situation while sparing the terrible bloodshed which an assault on the enemy's positions would have involved. The retreat had nullified the projected Anglo-French offensive. The correspondent gloats over the spectacle of an "Empire of death" in the zone before the German positions, in which not a solitary object is left. The German apologists are by no means unanimous regarding the object of the retreat. Many do not agree on the Tanneberg theory, meaning open warfare. They boast that the Germans are occupying entrenched positions surpassing anything hitherto seen.

German Fear Reprisals.

London, March 21, 4.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the Germans are showing a distaste for participating in wholesale burnings, fearing reprisals if the Allies reach the Fatherland. Very few of the prisoners knew that wells had been poisoned. All the wells in the Chaulnes district were poisoned. The rain has quenched many of the configurations. The cross roads to the east of the Somme are yawning craters. The railway track from Peronne to the Marche depot is not badly damaged. While we must not expect the pace of the advance to long continue, there is evidence that the hustling tactics have forced the enemy to abandon lines which he had prepared for a stand.

"Unknown to the Allies!"

London, March 21, 10.05 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a semi-official Berlin telegram says the German withdrawal creates a completely new situation in the West. It suggests that the retirement was effected unknown to the Allies. Thus Peronne was evacuated on the night of the 15th but was not occupied by the Allies till the evening of the 17th inst. The telegram adds:—Everything serviceable to the enemy has been destroyed, though the greatest consideration has been paid to the inhabitants. The operations were carried out like peace manoeuvres. Apart from some men who lost their way in the wide terrain, we have suffered no losses.

Two French Departments Liberated.

London, March 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an expert commentator, summing up the position, says:—Our front has been carried in some places more than thirty-five kilometres beyond the positions we occupied on March 15. We have liberated two French Departments and several thousand square kilometres with insignificant losses, but probably the Allies will very soon encounter large German forces on the famous Hindenburg position.

Our Aviators Praised.

London, March 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, French correspondents on the British front express great admiration at the work of our aviators. They state that the bomb-throwers and the machine-guns of the Flying Corps, flying low, often daringly attacked cavalry and dispersed infantry concentrations which were driven back, or annihilated many retreating convoys.

French Occupy Ten More Villages.

London, March 21, 4.25 p.m.
A French communique states:—Skirmishes between our cavalry and detachments of the enemy occurred on the road leading from Ham to St. Quentin. We brilliantly carried last evening the Chateau des Avriennes, in the village of Jussy, to the east of Ham, despite a defence by the garrison. We occupied the general line from Ailette to the south of Chauny, and all the positions reached were solidly organised. We made considerable progress during the night to the north and north-east of Soissons, on the left and right of the Lvon road, and have taken ten new villages. We penetrated a German trench to the north of Chambray farm, on the right bank of the Meuse, which had been previously bombarded. We found there numerous enemy dead.

Reprisals for Barbarism Suggested.

London, March 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the newspapers are most indignant at the German barbarism, especially at the carrying off of girls at Noyon and Wagon, and the destruction of the historic castle at Concy. It is suggested that the Allies should inform Germany that a German town will be destroyed for every French or Belgian town mined.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

To Be Stationed in Crown Colonies.

London, March 22.
Sir Albert Stanley has announced that the Trade Commissioners in various parts of the Empire will be increased from four to sixteen. Some will be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies, so that the whole Empire will be covered.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE NEW RUSSIA.

An Appeal to the Army.

London, March 21.
A Petrograd message states that the Government has issued an appeal to the Army stating that interior reorganisation depends upon sure defence against the enemy, and saying the Government counts on the unimpaired solidarity and discipline of the Army to conduct the war to victory.

The Troops Informed.

London, March 22.
According to a message from Petrograd, Reuter's correspondent at the Staff Headquarters states that troops mustered in the public square, whither they had marched with red flags and bands playing the "Marseillaise." At the request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, General Alexieff read the abdication rescript and exhorted the troops loyally to serve the new Government.

The Tsar's Whereabouts.

London, March 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Tsar is at Moghilev, on the Daister, where the Dowager has visited him. The Dowager has now returned to Kiev, from whence she withdrew a little time ago in consequence of her son not heeding her warnings. When the revolution broke out, the War Minister and General Khabaloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and placed a strong guard of machine guns in the Palace. The officials unsuccessfully urged the rescission of the order, and finally telephoned the Grand Duke Michael, who, on arrival, requested that the War Minister and General Khabaloff should withdraw the force. These showed signs of obduracy, whereupon Michael, as a Grand Duke and a brother of the Tsar, commanded obedience and the garrison was evacuated.

Captain's Suspicious Conduct.

London, March 22.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a cavalry captain tried to interview the Minister of Justice, M. Kerensky. His conduct was suspicious and he was searched. A revolver was found, which he snatched and committed suicide.

Common Statements.

London, March 21.
In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Balfour stated that, while in Russia, Lord Milner had not attempted to interfere directly or indirectly with internal politics. Mr. Bonar Law said:—So far as we know, there is no reason to fear for the safety of the Tsar and other Russian Royalties.

Some Interesting Events.

London, March 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Duma delegates are visiting the front, the Black Sea Fleet, and also the provinces to explain the significance of events. It transpires that when Count Protopopoff first learned that an armed mob was approaching his residence, he escaped through the back entrance without telling his own guards. He drove off to a village named Shuvalovo, a few miles from Petrograd, but, in order to put his pursuers off the scent, he suddenly ordered his chauffeur to drive to another suburb, where he took refuge in a doctor's house for two days. Then his brother arrived and persuaded him to surrender. M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, announces that the sentences on prisoners who escaped or were released by the mob during the revolution will be halved if they voluntarily surrender.

Further Government Decisions.

London, March 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty, and has also confirmed the Constitution of Finland. It has also provided for the early conviction of the Finnish Diet. The Government has increased by two milliard roubles the amount of notes which the State Bank may issue.

The Government and Royalty.

London, March 21.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Government has ordered that the ex-Tsar and the ex-Tsarina be deprived of their liberty and brought to Tsarkoe Selo. General Alexieff has been instructed to place a detachment to guard the ex-Tsar at the disposal of four members of the Duma who have been sent to Moghilev, where the ex-Tsar is at present.

HOME POLITICS.

Peace Candidate Soundly Defeated.

London, March 21.
The bye-election at Stockton-on-Tees resulted as follows:—
Mr. Watson (Coalitionist) ... 7,641
Mr. Backhouse (Peace candidate) ... 596
Majority ... 7,045

Peace Meeting Broken Up.

London, March 21.
Mr. Patrick Lawrence, the peace candidate for South Aberdeen, was speaking to an audience of two hundred when the hall was rushed by a crowd of several thousands. Windows were broken, and the police charged the mob. (Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

THE TURK.

The War National Steeplechase.

London, March 21.
The War National Steeplechase, run at Gatwick, resulted as follows:—
Ballymacad ... 1.
Chang ... 2.
Ally Sloper ... 3.
Nineteen ran; won by eight lengths, four lengths separating second and third. The betting was—100 to 9 Ballymacad; 11 to 2 Chang; 2 to 1 Ally Sloper.

BRITAIN AMERICA'S BUFFER.

Mr. Root's Strong Pro-Ally Pronouncement.

Detroit, Jan. 25.—Mr. Elihu Root, in a strong plea for the Allies' cause, made reference to the President's address at a crowded and enthusiastic National Security League meeting at Washington to-day. Delegates, prominent business, professional and public persons, came from all parts of the States to urge America immediately to organize for defence, including conscription. Mr. Root referred bitterly to Germany's plea of national evolution, with consequent disregard of treaties and moral obligations, and insisted on the need of a strong and united front. He said that the President's address was a "Pledge without victory," "the peace that the President described involves the absolute destruction and abandonment of the principles upon which this war was begun." The President had declared for the rights of small, weak nations and individual liberties. "If this peace is possible without further fighting, thank God; but if impossible without further military pressure, let us pray for victory." (Cheers.)

Mr. Root spoke thrillingly of his feeling for the men fighting in the trenches for peace and liberty for their children and those who would follow. The audience rose to its feet cheering loudly. At a meeting of the Security League in the evening there was similar pro-Ally enthusiasm. Professor Thayer, of Harvard, said:—
"I deny that a conflict in which civilization is at stake does not concern America. Only a moral encephalon could be neutral." Later, referring to Britain, he said:—"Blood is thicker than water." (Cheers.)

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Clarke's Circus, Kowloon.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.: Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.: New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.: Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.: New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.
Monday, March 21.
Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICES.

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CIRCUMFERENCE.4 STRAND
3" to 10"
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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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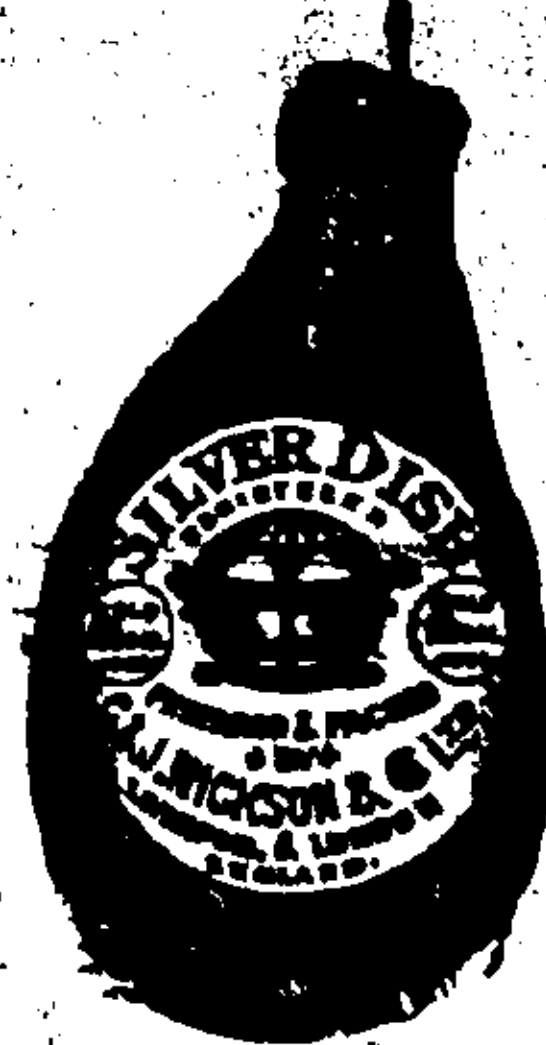
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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unsurpassed for Comfort, Health, and

Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt service maintained by six lines to Central

Moderate Tariff and Recreational Outlets, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. Every room has a view of the

P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the

principal Banks. Noted for the best food, first-class service, and excellent cuisine. A

first-class string orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shoppers' People.

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2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy
rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
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Apply.—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERNETEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
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MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Bath, Electric light and Fan.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

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ALL WEE'S DAIRY, 11, Fanning Road, ON LEE, Concessions, Hap Hong Road, HUNG CHENG
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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best TINS
and DINNER—see Menu for each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 20 Meals for \$20.00 good for any
meal, or 10 Cents up to 21 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of First Class Quality. Try
our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
tins. Use at 60 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks at every
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

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The
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more reliable.Swedish
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at last to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

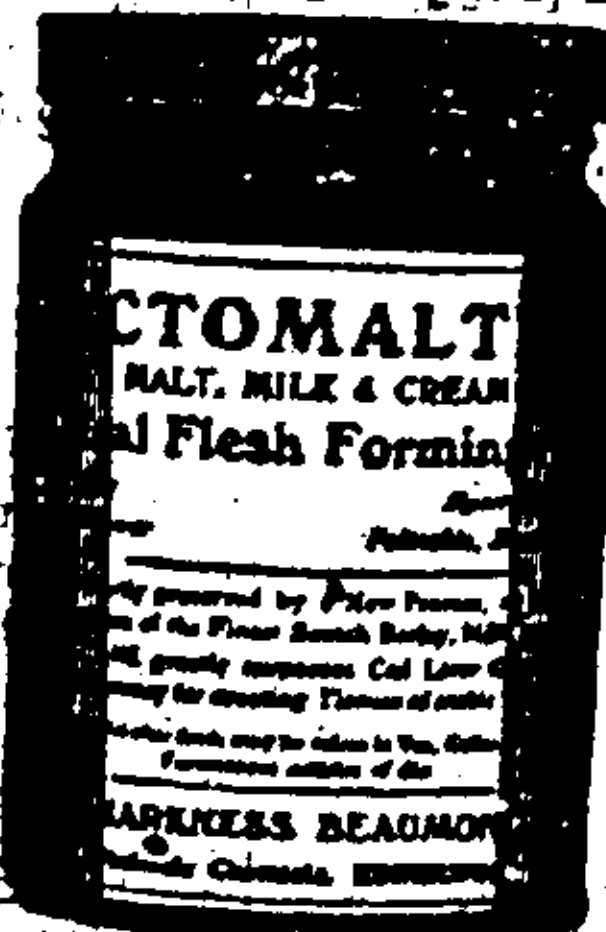
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Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties
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FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.MOST
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EXCEEDINGLY
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Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency
in the formation of tissue of stable texture.
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SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE

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GENERAL NEWS.

East Africa.

A message received by the High Commissioner for South Africa from the General Headquarters at Dar es Salaam states that it is proposed to open occupied territory north of the Central Railway (exclusive of the towns situated thereon) to trade on December 1st, subject to local regulations and military restrictions. Permission to trade (which may be withheld without reasons assigned) must be obtained from the Chief Political Officer. The Government will not guarantee railway facilities or house accommodation, nor will passages be granted by military transport. Moreover, firms must open at their own risk, and no compensation will be given in any case for losses incurred.

Famous Cricketer's Death.

The death is reported from Taunton of Mr. E. J. Tyler, who slow left-handed bowler, who for many seasons was such a prominent member of the Somerset eleven. Born on the 13th October, 1866, in Somerset, he obtained official recognition as a first-class county cricketer in 1891, and in conjunction with Messrs. H. T. Hawitt, G. M. J. Woods and L. O. H. Palmett, Tyler did much to secure the county's promotion. In 1890 he took 125 wickets for rather less than 64 runs each. Naturally, he did not get such good averages when opposed to first class teams, but he bowled with conspicuous success for a considerable time. Against Surrey, at Taunton, in August, 1895, he took all ten wickets in one innings. He was one of the slowest bowlers who ever gained a prominent position.

Siam's Attitude on the Submarine Question.

Says the Bangkok Daily Mail:—A certain number of protests replying to the German notification regarding the submarine campaign have now been received through Reuters and Havas, and probably a few more will come in later on. But it is to be presumed, however, that there are still several States whose replies will not be heard of, for the simple reason that their interests have not been threatened with such notification. Siam, owing to her geographical position, has not, we gather, been served with such warning, and the Royal Government is consequently preserving a dignified attitude awaiting further development of affairs. But in so far as the submarine campaign involves violations of International Law, Siam, as a member of the Family of Nations and one of the signatories of the Hague Convention, rightly adopts an attitude of protest against such violations.

The China Society.

A tea and entertainment were given to some 180 wounded soldiers on February 1, by the President, His Excellency the Chinese Minister, and other members of the China Society. There were some thirty tables, at which the following hostesses presided:—Lady Jordan, Lady Fremantle, Mrs. Townsend, Lady Hillier, Mrs. Martin, Miss Hall, Lady Felly, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. McOwen, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Willoughby, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. L. Giles, Mrs. Angier, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. Haghe, Mrs. D'Almeida, Mrs. Wilcockson, Mrs. Conchitt, Mrs. H. D. O. Jones, Mrs. Batley, Mrs. Goochill, Mrs. Giddis, Mrs. Rosnan, Mrs. Brown, Miss Dowell, Lady Cameron, Mrs. A. Little, Miss Hasman, and Mrs. Probst. Amongst others who were present and assisted were Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Sir John Jordan, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Geo. Jamieson, Mr. Byron Rosnan, Mr. Paul H. King, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Cheng, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. McLeish, Mr. D'Almeida, Mr. E. H. Hill, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Michael, Dr. Steele, and Dr. Lionel Giles, who presided. During the tea a number of poems were read, and a collection of money for the wounded soldiers was given.

For a good collection of
Chinese and English
Literature, see
ALEXANDER GALT.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE of a Special Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce immediately after the Annual Meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

A desire has been expressed that the following resolution shall be put:—
"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended by the insertion of the word 'British' between the word 'ten' and the word 'members' in the first line thereof."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1917.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

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LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG AND
WHAMPOA DOCK
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY 27th, March, 1917, at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December, 1916.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21st, to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., of New York, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, Macao, Kowloon, Canton and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG
MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, go to the war prices: ALEXANDRA CAFE

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE'S
NEW TROPICAL MODELS

OF THE

MARSHALL and ROSE

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UPRIGHT GRAND.

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SOLE AGENTS:

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE,
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 28, NATHAN ROAD.

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AND SOY MANUFACTURES.

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WHOLESALE Indent promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

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Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

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(Established 1816)

25 ABERNETHY LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

Cable Address: "Assolara" London.

THE HONGKONG

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1917.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—UNFURNISHED, NO. 2 MACDONNELL ROAD.—Apply: Johnson Stokes & Master, Princes Building.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished and newly painted inside, 3, STEWART TERRACE. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

"THE RETREAT" No. 58 The Peak. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. Apply to:—

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INVESTMENT & AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane, at rear. Apply —Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—In Kowloon, A WELL FURNISHED, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, for six months, from 1st June, or earlier if required. Good view. Apply X c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A GIRL for TYPING and GENERAL OFFICE Work.—Apply to W. S. Bailey and Co., Kowloon.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER with a knowledge of filing and general office work. Apply in writing, giving experience, age reference and salary expected etc. Address Post Office Box No. 86, Hongkong.

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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CABS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong 18th February, 1917

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FOR SALE.—MODERN doublebarrelled, hammerless 12 bore GUN, by George Gibbs; practically new; with case and requisites complete, including 300 Cartridges. Price \$150.—Apply "D. E. F." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

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TEL. 692.

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MADE FROM HIGHGRADE COTTON SHIRTINGS. IN A SMART RANGE OF NEAT STRIPES, STIFF OR DOUBLE CUFFS.

PRICE \$4.00 Each

6 FOR \$23.00.

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of Hongkong and Kowloon

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NOTICES.

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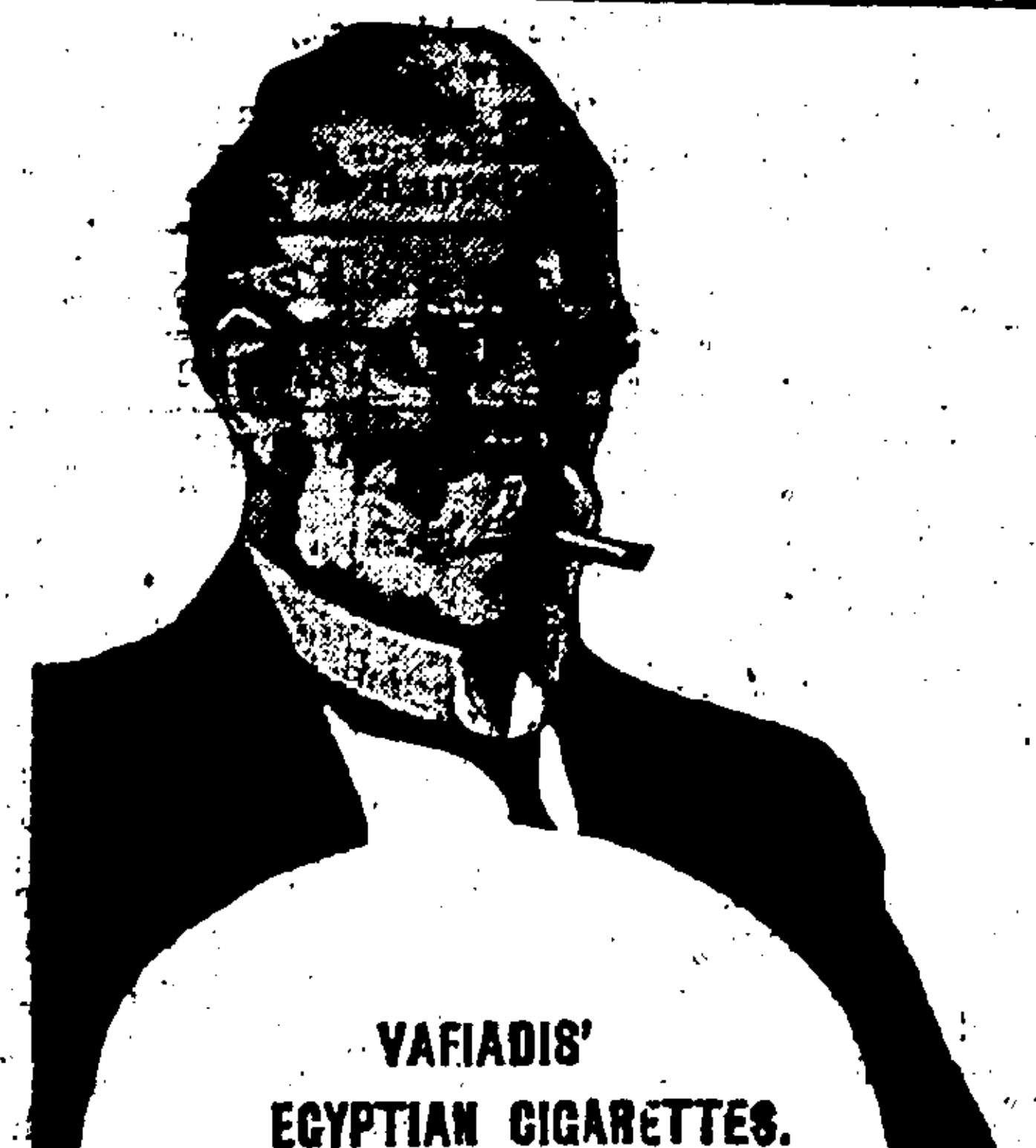
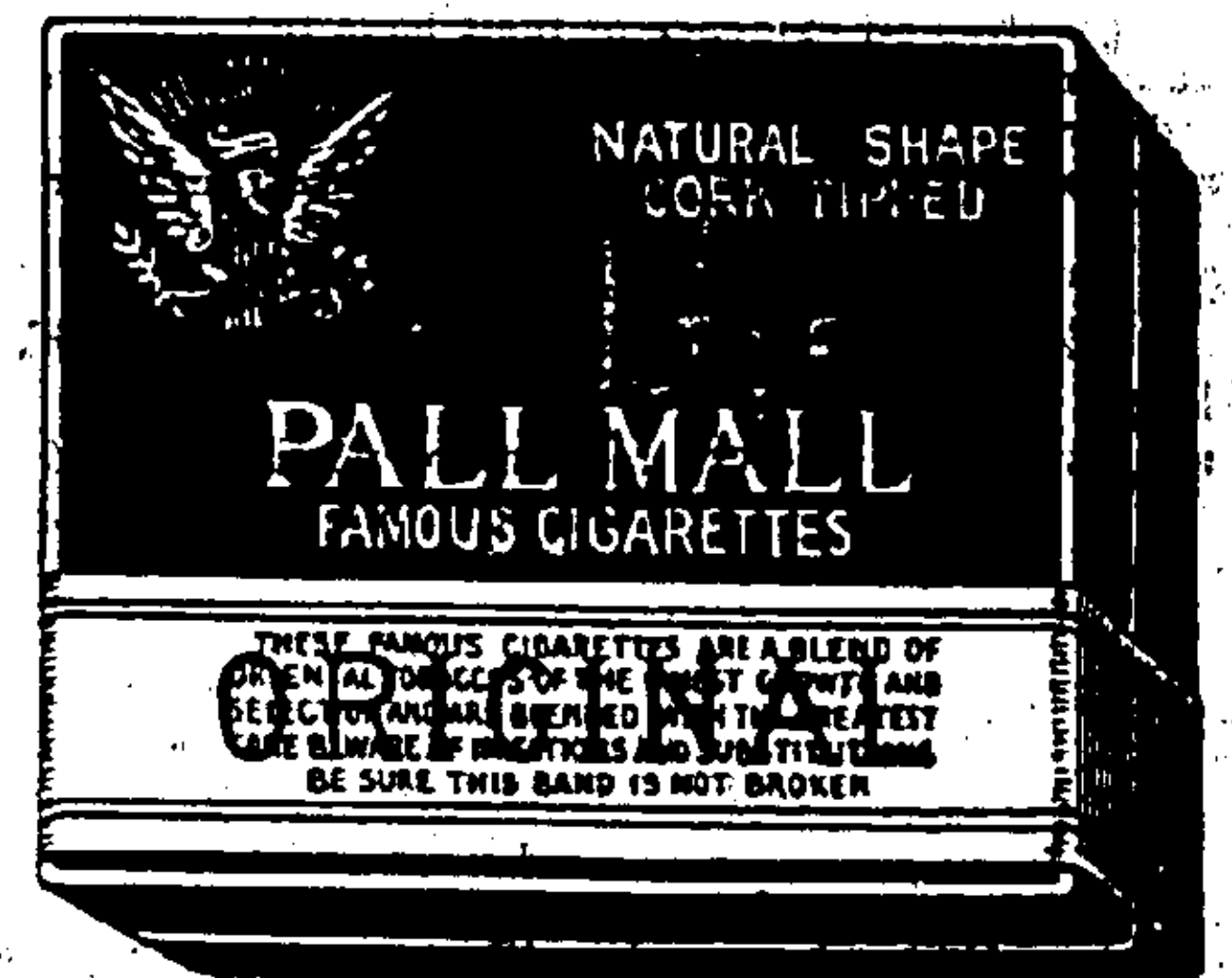
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From \$1.25 to \$2.00 Each.

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IT IS THE QUALITY OF
"PALL MALL" CIGARETTES

THAT HAS BROUGHT THEM TO THE FRONT.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.85
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

• M. C. C. •

CORK TIPPED. Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD " " " " " \$1.50
PLAIN " " " " " \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL
PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in Stock, from all the best Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as M. D. Tocco, M. Melachrine, Dimitris, Simon Ark, Messagero Fines, Talamas Specials, Jaberwood Brothers, Westminster Specials, etc.

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CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES,
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ANTISEPTIC. SOOTHING. HEALING.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND HEALTHY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu.

Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE AND THE WAR TAX.

Not long ago His Excellency intimated that it might be necessary to devise a scheme whereby this Colony would make itself responsible for a definite contribution towards meeting the expenses of the war, and already the leading Chinese of Hongkong are taking the preliminary steps in the direction of guaranteeing a sum of a million dollars or more. Happily the day has come when we no longer think of the present conflict as lasting for another two or three years; but, even should this be the case, the Chinese are prepared to find the above amount annually, till peace is declared. That they have not considered the matter before is no fault of theirs, for hitherto there has been no question of Hongkong's raising money for the Imperial Government. That they can contribute without any great difficulty when called upon to do so is obvious, for they form a wealthy community whose combined incomes reach a total that is enormous for so small a place; and the only matter which they have to discuss and to decide is how to raise a specific sum with the least inconvenience to all parties.

Obviously no system that is going to entail a vast amount of account-keeping, collecting etc. will commend itself. Neither will any form of income-tax, as was shown by the recent lengthy discussions by the F.M.S. Chinese on the subject. Much of the income of the average Chinese business man does not arise from this colony at all, for, as often as not, he owns property or a business within Chinese territory, and, moreover, he is not always willing (perhaps not always able) to make a complete statement as to his financial affairs. There is, we hear, a movement among certain sections of the Chinese in favour of establishing a house tax; and this, again, would hardly commend itself to the community as a whole, and would certainly involve the very stumbling-blocks which one wants to see avoided: register work, minute enquiries and the like. To the B-tither, who has grown up from babyhood to know the meaning of "King's Taxes," nothing is simpler, of course: the tenant pays both property tax and inhabited-house dues, and merely deducts the former when paying his Marsh quarter's rent—and the thing is done. But can one imagine this being applied to Hongkong, where a house is sublet to perhaps four dozen tenants? The Chinese, in ninety-nine per cent. of cases, are still very far from having grasped the principle of taxation as it is understood in Britain, and to place an impost on houses is merely to court discontent, and possibly to drive away capital from the Colony.

Considering how very effective guild organisation has proved among them, the obvious course to pursue in the present case would seem to be for the authorities to leave the gathering of the tax in the hands of the guilds. The Chinese have their own way of going to work and, so far as their actions are legitimate and in no way harmful to the common weal, Britishers have no right to dictate to them as to the means to be employed in a particular case. To our way of thinking, if the chief men among them are left to decide for themselves, they will, without doubt, raise the money required in a systematic manner, without contingent expenses or other trouble—merely by letting it be known that each guild is expected to contribute such and such a sum. There are fifty guilds in Hongkong, at least thirty of which are large and wealthy, and we feel sure that the head of each would willingly make himself responsible for a proper share. Thus the tax will fall through till it reaches even the humblest coolie—and here there is no injustice, for that coolie is probably earning just twice as much in Hongkong as he would earn in Chinese territory. In fact, if the question of justice arises, it is surely where the foreigner is concerned. If the cost to the foreigner, of fish, vegetables, fruit, eggs, poultry or what not is going to rise because the guild members have increased their prices by so much per cent., it will then be time for the Food Committee to ask itself if the lackless Reichsbank is to be forever robbed by the compradors without redress. But so far as the Chinese population in general is concerned, we greatly doubt if the system of collection by means of the guilds can be bettered.

THE HUNG CHIN.

Reuter reported last night that bombs had been discovered on three of the ships moored at Shanghai by the Chinese. Only a few days ago, very determined attempts were made by the Hunan on board the gunboat Tringtau, lying off Whampoa, to blow her up. Had the attempt met with the success desired by the bomb-planters, the chances are a million to one that loss of life would have resulted, for junks, sampans and Chinese gunboats are continually in the vicinity, and various river boats are frequently passing to and fro. And had the Shanghai Hunan effected their purpose, not only would innocent persons have met their death, but the local shipping might have been seriously impeded. And yet, this morning, the Telegraph correspondent in Shanghai wired, to the effect that "Germans remaining in the country—merchants, missionaries and others—shall continue to have right of residence in their present domicile," etc. etc., subject only to their giving up their arms and registering themselves. This sort of thing will not suit the foreign Powers, and it ought not to suit China. Have the Chinese learned nothing from the terrible outrages in Britain that have arisen through a policy of gentleness towards these ruffians? The German missionaries have a very considerable influence, and are quite capable of stirring up riot and revolution at any moment. They lied to the top of their bent to the Chinese of Hongkong and the New Territory, and they are not likely to diminish their energies in that direction now that China has severed relations with their detestable Fatherland. Internment must come sooner or later; then why does not the Central Government cease its shilly-shallying before the Hunan have time to stir up a revolt, or to bring about anti-foreign demonstrations by their bomb plots etc? Now is the time for the loyal Chinese of Hongkong to use whatever influence they may possess, to persuade the Central Government to play the game by the Eastern and by its own subjects.

Manila "News." According to our imaginative contemporary the Manila Daily Bulletin, despatches from Hongkong "state that 135 Britishers employed in various commercial establishments at that port have been called to the colors in the past few days as a result of the enforcement of the provisions of the compulsory service act recently passed by parliament." In addition to its being an interesting study in orthography, this assertion is a ridiculous lie, and we shall watch the Manila papers with interest, in order to see if His Majesty's Consul in Manila has taken up the matter. Of course that gentleman might reasonably object that, if he is to be called upon to correct all the misstatements in the Manila papers, he will need a greatly enlarged staff; and no one will quarrel with his contention. Nevertheless this is a special case, in which the honour of Hongkong's young men is involved; and means should certainly be taken to persuade the voracious publication in question to take away at least the odd hundred from the 135, and to make it known that the men who have left the Colony for the front not only did so entirely of their free will, but, in certain cases, at a great sacrifice. Generally speaking one can afford to laugh at the amazing performances of American newspapermen; but when one finds a not unrespectable paper implying that the Imperial Government has made compulsory service stretch as far as Hongkong, the time for joking is past, for the insinuation suggests one of two things: German influence, or else an inconceivable ignorance of British political affairs. We wonder who the reliable individual was who sent the "despatches from Hongkong." Was it the same gentleman who gave information to some Manila journalists as to a certain British Consul in Indo-China, who gathered together all the Germans in the neighbourhood and gave them a big "forgive and forget" dinner? But even so, how came the Manila editor to print such a story without verifying it?

DAY BY DAY.

THE REMARK OF A FOOL OFTEN DISCOUNTS THE UNFOKEN THOUGHTS OF A WISE MAN.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4 1/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 63rd birthday of Lord Milner.

Final Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Polls advise us that the Sui Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 7 per cent., or 1/4s. 0.35 per share.

Motor Accident.

A Chinese boy has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from slight injuries caused by being knocked down by a motor car at Pokfulam by a car from the New Motor Car Company.

Possession of Opium.

A woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of nine tael of opium. It was stated that the drug was found in the woman's shoes. Defendant said she was in the train and a man gave the stuff to her to sell. A fine of \$50 was imposed. A man was also fined \$40 for possessing four tael of opium drops.

A Copper Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a number of copper bands, which he attempted to take away from the Tramway Company's premises, where he had been employed for the past five years. It was stated that defendant had the bands concealed under an overcoat. Defendant admitted the charge and was sent to prison for six weeks.

"A Little Bit Off."

Yesterday an Indian constable saw a Chinese climbing up a lamp standard at Wanchai; he was about to remove the burner. The thief saw the constable and jumped to the ground, but before he could get away he was pounced upon by the Indian. Defendant was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Inspector Sim said the man was "a little bit off." The case against him was withdrawn.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a very large house at the Victoria Theatre last night, the front row of the circle being occupied by the volunteers for the front and their friends and the whole space behind the stalls by the men of the Shropshire Regiment, who were there by invitation of the management. It is pleasing to note, by the way, that, through the courtesy of Mr. Blake, the Shropshires have now a standing free invitation to the Victoria. The "Julius Caesar" film which was shown is a remarkably good production: one of the finest pieces of spectacular work we have seen in the cinematograph line; and those who have not yet seen it should do so to-night.

A TROUBLESOME YOUTH.

A small boy was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a quantity of clothing from his father, who is employed as a clerk by Messrs. Linstead and Davis.

The boy's foster-father said he got the child from the Po Leung Kuk when he was eight years old. For a time he kept him in Canton and then sent him away into the country to a Chinese school. While he was living in the house of a relative, he stole many things. He also stole things from neighbouring houses. The boy had been taken to the Ancestral Hall many times. Later he absconded, and, visiting a cousin's house in Canton, was guilty of further thefts, for which he was chastised. Two days ago he came to Hongkong. Sentence of 24 hours in gaol, and 10 strokes with the birch was passed.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Enjoyable Sports at Happy Valley.

The annual athletic sports of the students of St. Paul's College were held on the Jockey Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon and were attended with every success. The afternoon proving gloriously fine there was a large gathering of scholars and parents, and the keenest interest was displayed in the various events, all of which were closely contested. The programme was a long one, but all the events were got off to time, and the officials deserve every credit for the manner in which the afternoon was arranged.

During the afternoon the band of the 74th Pajobis rendered a good programme of music under bandmaster Mr. C. W. Christian. The sports were visited by Mrs. Lander, Commodore and Mrs. Sandeman, and Mrs. Lander distributed the prizes at the conclusion of the racing.

The Rev. G. E. S. Updell, headmaster, said that they were all very much obliged to Mrs. Lander for distributing the prizes. They were sorry that the Bishop, who was the Warden of the College, could not attend, because he was visiting up country. Mr. Stewart, who was Home on leave, knew that the sports were taking place, and he was waiting to receive essays from the boys, telling him all about them. He was sure that all were glad to see that the boys of the College knew how to win and lose in the proper spirit, and that showed that the boys understood the meaning of good sportsmanship. There were five schools represented there that day, these being St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Junior School, St. Paul's Hostel School, St. Paul's Girls' School and St. Paul's Aberdeen School, the number of scholars in these being over 800.

Mrs. Lander then presented the prizes and cheers were given. The officials were:—Patron, The Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria; President, Rev. G. E. S. Updell; Judges, Messrs. Wei Wing Yuet, Chan King Wa, Ho Kwai Chiu, G. Rowan, Chau Wai Yau, Wong Siu Pun, Ip Chor Sang, Tang Wai Ching, Fok Wing Ching, Chiu Yau Kwong, Starters, Messrs. Ho Wing Kin, A. Rowan, Wong Sau Nin, E. G. Stewart; Timekeepers, Messrs. F. M. Mohler, C. Gerken, Chan Man Woon.

The Refreshment and Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. Lam Sing Fan, Ng Ka Kun, Loh Hin Loi, Wong Yau Kwong, Poon Ping Kong, Cheung Siu Fan, Ho Wing Chung, Cheung Wing Lai, Li Kai Him, Ho Pan Sam, Au Wing Sap, Au Mong Kuen, Chan Woon Man, Lo Lok Hing, Wong Siu Ying, Wong Yee But, Li Kai Fai, Li Kai Wang, Wong Shu Wo, To Wa Pun, Lau Tan Ki, Lai Wing Kin, Cheng Ching Lam, Chan Tak Wa, Chu Kam Siu, Cheung Kui Shing, Ho U Tin and Kwok Cheuk Wa.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to the following who subscribed to the prize fund.—The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Claxton, Miss E. Y. Tsai, Miss F. C. Woo, Mrs. Y. K. Woo, Mrs. See Chin Reva, H. G. H. Griffith, W. T. Featherstone, E. W. L. Martin, W. Rogers, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. C. Gerken, W. J. Carrie, F. E. Rosser, W. H. Ainsworth, A. P. Samy, S. Ismail, F. M. Mohler, Ho Kam Tong, Kwok Shiu Lau, Leong Shiu Kong, Au Hui Fan, P. K. Kwok, Siu Ying Chau, H. S. Wing, Ip Shuen Kam, U. Yuk Chi, Chan Lan Sun, Wong Tai On, Ip Kam Wah, Mok Ying Min, Ma Tsung Cheung, On Kam Wa, Leong Yau Pu, S. W. Tso, Liu Chung Him, Choy Cheung, T. L. Lung, Lu Po Lun, Cheung Chung Kau, Chan Hung Kut, Lam Wai, A. Chinese Friend, Chen Ah Po, Fung Chun Yuen, A. Friend, C. F. Woon, Messrs. Sincere Co., Lane and Crawford and Co., The Wing On Co., A. Tack and Co., Tak Cheong, The Dairy Farm, Hong Kong Cigar Stall, Ho Pun Ki, Lok Hop, Jim Kee, Yew Kee.

The results were as follows:—Long Jump.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Kwok Ping Kong; 3, Cheung U Sui; 4, Tao Chi On, Distance 17 feet.

Senior 100 yds.—1, Tao Wah Fong; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Lu Po Han; 4, Lu Po Lun, Time 11 sec.

Junior 100 yds.—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Chan Kwok Chi; 3, Li Ngok, Time 11 sec.

Small Boys 100 yds.—1, Lam Yau Leung; 2, Cheung Wing Heung; 3, Charles Joe Young.

Senior High Jump.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Tao Chi On, Height 4 feet 10 in.

INDIAN YARN AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setna and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co., in their report dated March 21, state:—

Cotton:—Market ruled steady; sales nil. Unwired stock is estimated at about 400 packages. Closing quotations:—\$28 to \$33 per picul.

Indian Yarn:—The continued rise in rates in India, coupled with high prices of raw material, had the effect of strengthening our yarn market, and with short supplies and healthy demand from the interior and consuming districts, prices show a substantial rise of from two to four dollars per bale. During the interval of about ten days (our last report being on the 30th inst.) sales were reported of about 2,250 bales of No. 10s, 1,550 bales of No. 12s, 400 bales of No. 16s, and 500 bales of No. 20s; in all about 4,700 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 6,000 bales. Sold but uncoloured stock is estimated at about 10,000 bales.

Sundry Articles:—Nothing fresh to report. In imports sales are reported in almonds at \$25 to \$30 (per picul), Angkor at \$27 (per picul), B. z. stone at \$180 to \$195 (per catty), cloves at \$32 (per picul), fish maws etc., at \$150 to \$300 (per picul), gum elibanum at \$12 to \$18 (per picul), horns genda at \$1,200 (per picul), Kismis at \$26 to \$28 (per picul), Mavej at \$14 to \$17 (per picul), myrambollams at \$24 to \$3, (per picul), rose oil at \$79 to \$80 (per picul), safflower at \$25 (per picul), and senna leaves at \$11 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in green beans at \$5 (per picul), cardamum seeds at \$45 (per picul), fire crackers at \$8 to \$19 (per case), galangal at \$8 (per picul), garlic at \$8 to \$8½ (per picul), glue at \$33 (per picul), Mamei at \$18 (per picul), and varmillion at \$100 per chest.

Junior High Jump.—1, Li Ngok; 2, Lam To Man; 3, Chan Han. Height 4 feet 5 inches.

Staff Race (Handicap)—1, Mr. Wong Shan Nin; 2, Mr. Chan Hong Wa; 3, Mr. G. Stewart; 4, Mr. G. Rowan.

Senior 1/4 Mile.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Cheung U Sui, Time 57 1/5 sec.

Junior 1/4 mile.—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Tang Yau Cheng; 3, Lam To Man, 64 sec.

Small Boys, 300 yds. (Handicap)—1, Charles Joe Young; 2, Wong Lan Wai; 3, Lam Yau Leung, Time 46 4/5 sec.

Junior School, 100 yds.—1, Leong Kam Hung; 2, Ching Sia Pui; 3, Leong Yat Chiu.

Junior School, 220 yds.—1, Tsai Yuk Lim; 2, Luk Lu Kwan; 3, Yeung Tsai To.

Senior 220 yds.—1, Tsai Wa Fong; 2, Lu Po Han.

Junior 220 yds.—1, Wong King Chiu; 2, Li Kwok; 3, Chan Kwok Chi.

Small Boys, 220 yds.—1, Lam Yau Leung; 2, Lam Ping Leung; 3, Charles Joe Young, Time 32 2/5.

Old Boys Race 220 yds.—1, Chan Man Woon; 2, Cheung Tsan Sing; 3, Chan King Wei.

220 yards Handicap.—1, Tang Yau Cheong; 2, Tsai Chi On; 3, Fung Wo In.

Senior 1/4 mile.—1, Chin Kwong Yau; 2, Kwok Ping Kong; 3, Lu Po Han.

1 mile Bicycle Race.—1, Wong Kam Cheung; 2, Ho Kar Lau; 3, Li Shu Ki.

50 yards Kindergarten.—1, Irene Gittens; 2, Cheung Yu Wing; 3, Li Mui Yung; 1, Lam Chik Ho; 2, Chan Yu Fong; 3, Sui Po Wing.

One Mile.—1, Sui Pui Kwan; 2, Cheung U Sui; 3, Cheung Sai Wung, Time 5 53.

Three Legged Race.—1, Tsai Wa Fong and Wong Kam Cheung; 2, Li Tsun Hung and Tsui Hong Nin; 3, Ng Hung Tai and Lu Po Han.

Sack Race.—1, Leung Kwok Kong; 2, Boong Joon Khin; 3, Lam Ping Leung.

Consolation Race.—1, Chi Sui; 2, Li King On; 3, Chan Tak Kwong.

Forms Relay Race.—1, Form VA; 2, Form VI.

Forms Tag-of-War.—1, Form Lower IV A; 2, Form V A.

Special Event for St. Paul's School, Aberdeen.—1, Au Young Wong; 2, Chung Pak Lok; 3, Chin Lu Fui.

Senior Champion.—Chin Kwong Yau.

Junior Champion.—Wong King Chiu.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

There have been times during this war when a Government department has seemed almost human, says the *Globe*. Not very often, we grant you, but it has not been altogether unknown. This morning we noticed that the Meals Department of the Food Controller's office is challenging the bountiful Boston on her own gray-stained battle-ground. The first of a series of inexpensive recipes for use in the household has been issued, and certainly it looks most un-Department and quite homely, and nice with its allusions to "a pinch of bicarbonate of soda," and "three ounces of bacon cut small." We look to see this system widely extended. The Government loudly call upon us to economize; and if it can help us in so practical a manner to economy in the kitchen, why not extend the aid to the boudoir? Clothes need to be economized in as well as meals, and we shall confidently look forward to seeing a Government Department competing with "Ermyntre," the dress-expert of "Home Ect," in hints on the re-fashioning of discarded garments. When Whitehall issues its instructions for making a dressy little blouse out of a bit of old stair-carpet, how happy we all shall be!

The fountain-pens of shorthand writers will be busy when Mr. Lloyd George delivers his speech to-day (remarked the *Chronicle* on the day of the Premier's recent big speech). But although a verbatim report will be taken, in the transcription a pair of words used by the orator will not find a place. They are "Well, now"—a phrase with which the Prime Minister is in the habit of prefixing his sentences. There will be a general hope amongst the reporters that Mr. Lloyd George will not introduce more Welsh phrases than are absolutely necessary. He will have a great temptation, amongst his own people, to say something in their native tongue. When Mr. Gladstone spoke during his great campaign, a little Latin was not out of place, but in the day-schools of England Welsh is not taught—yet.

English law-breakers would be interested in an item of news which reaches us from Ootmarsum in Holland, observes the *Globe*. A lady there, having been long and successfully engaged in the smuggling industry, gave a banquet to celebrate her forcible evasion of the Customs' officers. Forty guests were present, and the cause of smuggling was heartily toasted. We feel a little ashamed to think that it has remained for a Dutchwoman to show the way to the law-breakers of this country. England is pre-eminently a land where to dine together sets the seal on achievement. One has but to continue in one's appointed course for a certain number of years, when some genial souls are certain to say "Good old So-and-so! Let's give him a dinner." But now that an example has been set, let us hope that British criminals will not be slow to follow it. We shall yet see Mr. William Sikes giving a banquet of fifty covers at the Spotted Cow, in Spitalfields, to celebrate the successful cracking of his fiftieth crib. No doubt his friends would rally round the veteran artist, and the opportunity be seized to present him with a handsome set of silver-mounted jimmies. We believe it is already the custom of prosperous company promoters to celebrate a series of coups with a dinner, but we need not dwell upon that aspect of the thing.

The announcement that Austria-Hungary is projecting the foundation of a Southern Slav State within the *Wendeby* is not new, says the *Daily News*, but becomes interesting from another point of view when it is stated that Prince Mirko of Montenegro is to be offered the throne. Prince Mirko is the second son of King Nicholas, now an exile from his country, which is in the hands of the enemy.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Business a Little Brisker.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co. in their Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 17th March), say:—

The further decline in exchange and increase in the Settlements funds has had a somewhat favourable effect on the share market, and business has been a little brisker during the past week. Despite the war having been brought home to our native friends by the seizure of the German ships here and the German Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow, no signs of panic—no desire to take the cash and let the rubbers go—such as would have obtained a few years ago under similar conditions, is evident, and were the native banks but a little more free with their loans, the House would be active. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 3/3; the Dollar rate being 72.425.

Debitures.—An increased demand has been satisfied during the week in absorbing a majority of the parcels which have been hanging on the market. The new Municipal Loan mentioned last week will be open for subscription on 22nd inst., and we shall be glad to learn our clients' requirements.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai improved in sympathy with gold, but the higher offers only induced two transactions. Cathay Trust. The long-expected notice of winding up is at last advertised and a meeting has been called for 5th prox. to pass the resolution: it is rumoured that the disposal of the company's investments has been provisionally arranged, so that no fear need be entertained of a deluge of securities on the market.

Marine Insurance.—An inclination to realise is evident in this market.

Docks and Engineerings.—Shanghai, after being fruitlessly asked for at 83, improved to 88; in common with all docks in civilised countries business is brisk, but so far as we can learn the sale of Pootung property has not yet been fixed. New Engineerings: After the issue of the last accounts it is not surprising to find buyers in the market.

Land and Hotels.—Anglo-French: The directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3s. 3d. at the meeting to be held on 4th prox., and this will make a total of 6s. 6d. for the year. Investments: The price seems to have touched bottom at 80 x.d. and a number of shares are wanted. Central Stores: The general meeting is to take place on 27th inst., and it will be followed by an extraordinary meeting to consider a resolution to change the company's name to "Shanghai Hotel, Ltd." At the former a dividend of 8% will be proposed.

Cotton Mills.—The better business at the mills has found an echo in the share market, and nearly all prices show higher than two weeks ago.

Industrials.—Langkat have been the vehicle of a desultory business with slightly firming rates. Sumatras: The meeting is called for 30th inst.; the accounts show that the Company has made two lakhs of taels on tobacco and one and a half on rubber. The Directors propose to forego paying a dividend (no hardship on the shareholders since it is seven years since they had the last) and repayment of the loan from the Langkat Company; also the issue of one new share in four at 400 per cent. premium.

Rubbers.—There has been a little more doing in this market owing to the many dividend distributions, and prices are firm. Batu Anam: An advertisement calls the Fourth Annual Meeting for 3rd prox. Butes: Many are the afflictions of the rubber-grower! Amherst suffered from mites and Kamunting from alang, but Batu is harassed by tigers. Nevertheless, the Directors are able to recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent.) for payment after the meeting on 28th inst., and, after writing off Tls. 1,800 for depreciation, to carry forward Tls. 1,327. Java Consolidated: A

THE YARN MARKET.

Reversion to a Lethargic Condition.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated March 21, state:—

Confirming our last report issued on the 2nd inst., we have not much to chronicle by this opportunity. The demand bespoken in our foregoing continued to a moderate extent in the beginning of the period under review and some important parcels of several popular shops of 10s and 12s changed hands at a premium of \$2 to \$5 over last rulings. This activity, however, was not destined to live long, for with the demand of a further advance on the part of importers, in response to enhanced limits from Bombay, buyers began to withdraw from the market, with the result that hardly any deal, worth speaking about, has taken place during the last few days, and the market has gone back to its lethargic state.

A noteworthy feature of the period has been the slow but steady recovery in the price of 12s qualities which for some months past had descended to the level of 10s spinning, and it looks as though the old order of rates is going to be restored.

Clearances show a tendency to slacken and this may account for the unresponsive attitude of buyers. Rates, at the close, may be said to have receded a dollar or two from the highest point touched a couple of weeks ago.

The aggregate of the turn-over during the three weeks approaches 5,000 bales.

Stocks are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 15,000 bales sold but uncoloured.

Arrivals.—The mail steamers Nellore and Nore, and extra steamers Luzon, Malay, and Bombay from Bombay have brought in 11,600 bales for Hongkong and 18,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports 2,000 bales.

Shanghai reports a firm and advancing market, due evidently to steadily slumping exchange, and fortnightly sales are returned at 5,000 bales.

Japanese Yarns have been dealt in to a fairly large extent and further business has been hampered only by the paucity of supplies, the cheap prices, in comparison to Bombay spinning, attracting buyers. Sales No. 10, 200 bales at \$142/146; Yellow Joss No. 20, 1200 bales at \$172/177; Nagasaki No. 20, 700 bales at \$177; 3 Horses No. 16, 400 bales at \$171; 3 Horses No. 20, 150 bales at \$178; Gold Fish No. 20, 400 bales at \$180/182; Sandries No. 10, 25 bales at \$141; Sandries No. 20, 100 bales at \$178/180.

Raw Cotton.—No sales of Bengal or Chinese. Quotations: Bengal, at \$27 to \$31; and Chinese, at \$29 to \$35 per picul.

Final of Tls. 1.00 (making Tls. 3.00) will be proposed at the meeting on 30th inst., the bonus to Staff will absorb Tls. 13,500, leaving Tls. 7,510 to be carried forward. The sum of G. 30,000 has been placed to "Contingencies" and G. 37,103 written off for Depreciation. Shanghai Seremban: At the meeting on 30th inst., the balance of Profit will be dealt with as follows:—To pay a dividend of 4 per cent. (10 mos. working), Tls. 13,000; write off Flotation, Tls. 1,471; Carry forward Tls. 931. Sui Manggis: A final dividend of .35 (making 60 cents) has been announced.

Miscellaneous.—China Import and Export: The meeting is advertised for 29th inst. Shanghai Horse Bazaar: The meeting will be held on 28th inst. when the balance of profit will be allocated as Tls. 18,900 to pay a dividend of 7 per cent.; Tls. 12,931 to General Reserve, and Tls. 6,939 to be carried forward. Waterworks: The sum to be dealt with, after allowing for deduction of the interim at the meeting on 27th inst., is Tls. 323,431, of which the final dividend and bonus will absorb Tls. 163,669; Tls. 75,000 is to be placed to Equalisation of Dividend, Tls. 25,000 to Reserve, and the balance of Tls. 64,762 carried forward.

FOR THE FRONT.

Presentations to Members of Police Reserve.

Among those who are shortly leaving for the front are Chief Inspector Mason and Police Constable A. A. Fyfe, of the Police Reserve, and last evening these members were presented with tokens of esteem by their comrades in the Force, a large body assembling at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, where presentations were made. Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), presided and among those present were several officers of the Force.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Jenkin said that they had met in a room to give to the two gentlemen, who had for a very considerable period been members of the Hongkong Police Reserve, some small presents by way of indicating how much they appreciated the fact that they were going to join a number of their members who had already gone to serve His Majesty the King at the front. The idea of presenting to their two colleagues with something tangible to take away with them had occurred to more than one, with the result that there had been slightly conflicting interests in the matter, and therefore there was more than one presentation. Mr. Mason had joined the Corps on the day it first started, and he (Mr. Jenkin) said on behalf of himself and the Corps that Mr. Mason had been one of its most valuable members. One was apt to forget at the present moment, when the Reserve was an accomplished and disciplined force that for very many months, when hundreds of men were thrown on their hands untrained and unskilled, it was essential that they should be able to have the services of a small body of men to undertake the not very easy task of training these people so that they might go with credit into the public view. He had no hesitation in saying that the manual exercises of the Police Reserve were performed in as smart a manner as by any other auxiliary force in the Colony, and that this was entirely due, absolutely and unquestionably, to what Mr. Mason had done in the first six months of the life of the Reserve. (Applause.) On parade Mr. Mason was undoubtedly the smartest man the Corp possessed. (Applause.) Mr. Mason had a pride of uniform which it would be well if other people had. Mr. Mason also had pride of rank, and was never failing in observing what he considered to be the courtesies which mark a well disciplined force.

Mr. Jenkin went on to express his deep appreciation of Mr. Mason's good qualities as a Police Reservist and a man. Mr. Mason had the courage of his convictions, and in the work in front of him—more serious work than in the Police Reserve—he would prove as good a Britisher as ever stepped out of Hongkong. Mr. Mason had risen from the rank of P.O. which he (the speaker) with Mr. Eldon Potter and others, held on the same day, 19th March, 1916 and within three months had risen to the rank of Chief Inspector and second in command, which he retained for 18 months. He (Mr. Jenkin) could not have wished for a better second in command, and he hoped that at no far distant date Mr. Mason would be again second, if not first in command, of a force of nearly 700 men.

Referring to P.O. Fyfe, Mr. Jenkin said he did not come into contact with him as much as with Mr. Mason, but they could not all be Inspectors, and after all it fell to the P.O.s to do really the donkey work, and it was the P.O. who merited the credit the force had got, and to whom all the citizens in the Colony looked, because, apart from organisation, it was the men who really performed the whole of the duties that the H.K.P.R. were called upon to perform. Personally, he only knew P.O. Fyfe from the report sheets (Laughter). He hoped that Mr. Fyfe would be a better shot than he had been in the Police Reserve (Laughter); but shooting for an auxiliary force was one thing and doing his wheel at the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNERED BEEF AND CORNERED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS and BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

front was another and he was sure that Mr. Fyfe would be right in the front. (Applause.)

In making the presentations Mr. Jenkin referred to the good services of Inspector Wildin in connection therewith and for the Reserve generally. He handed to Mr. Mason a silver flask and gold matchbox, and to Mr. Fyfe a silver flask, explaining that the duplication of efforts had resulted in Mr. Mason receiving two presents. He asked them both to accept in addition drafts on London, as it was so difficult to obtain in the Colony anything that would be useful and proper for them.

Chief Inspector D'Almada tendered thanks to Mr. Mason for his work for No. 2 Company and asked him to accept from them a case of pipes. He expressed his appreciation and best wishes for Mr. Mason, not only as a co-Inspector, but as a colleague at the bar. To Mr. Fyfe, Chief Inspector D'Almada made a similar presentation.

Replying, Mr. Mason said he felt overwhelmed and unable to say anything; He had not prepared a speech, but even if he had in view of the kind things they had said it would have been impossible to make it. He thanked them, one and all, sincerely, and he assured them that he would keep their gifts always as a memento of that night and of the Police Reserve. He would do his duty to the best of his ability, always remembering that he was fighting for King and Country, and the honour of the Corps of which he had had the honour of being one of the original members.

Mr. Fyfe said he did not think he could add anything further to what Mr. Mason had said. He thanked them very gratefully.

HOW WOMEN KEEP WELL.

A wise woman, who had saved herself many a day of backaches and misery by keeping her blood in good condition, told her secret to a suffering friend.

"There's no need to be so wretched," she said. "I used to suffer in just the same way myself. My veins seemed almost empty of blood. What I had was thin and poor. If I pricked my finger while sewing, the blood was not a bright red colour. I learned that Dr. Williams' pink pills were famous as a blood maker, and they made me the healthy, strong woman you see—all my former worries and suffering gone."

Her friend resolved to follow the example. But she forgot the important part of the name. She forgot to see that she obtained Dr. Williams' pink pills, and was surprised when she found herself no better.

The strong one said: "No wonder. Thousands of women have been made well by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; but you have never heard anyone being the better for common pink pills, sold in imitation of the original discovery." The sufferer took the hint, and asked for the genuine pills. She is now well and hearty all year round.

The genuine pills are obtainable from all leading chemists, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 South Third Street, New York. Free to Lady Readers.—Plain Talks to Women. Send a post card to above address.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE PRICE OF IMPORTED PROVISIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow me to explain through your columns that my question, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, which suggested that the price of certain imported provisions had risen more than 12 per cent. since July, 1914, was not intended to apply to any British firm in this Colony, but to certain Chinese dealers.

Yours etc,
H. E. POLLOCK.
Princes Buildings,
22nd March, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, March 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—

Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, blackwood tables & flower stands, teak writing tables, ornaments, engravings, oil paintings, carpets, etc., etc. Oak extension dining table, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggon, dinner service, glass ware, etc., etc. Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nomi T. 12,500	WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
OUTTA via S'pore, P'ang & Bangkok. BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'ho. SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe.....	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	TUES., 1st May, at noon.

Bombay Maru Capt. Shimohara T. 8,000	MONDAY, 26th Mar.
Shirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	SATUR., 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 24th Mar.
Saga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	THURS., 12th Apr., at 11 a.m.
Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	FRI., 13th Apr., at 10 a.m.

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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 10

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....	Kueichow	24th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	25th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	27th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	29th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibius," "Tamio" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sinking," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Mar. 21, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom		In port	28th Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong		24th Mar.	29th Mar.	KOBE
Tjipanas		23rd Mar.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. [15]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Mailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 23rd March, at 11 a.m.

Mailan ... A. E. Hodgins ... THUR., 29th March, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Mailan ... A. E. Hodgins ... SATUR., 24th March, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Fri., 23rd Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Wingsang	Sun., 25th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Loksang	Wed., 28th Mar. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN.....	Mausang	Thur., 29th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Choyang	Fri., 30th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Yucsang	Sat., 31st Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, with a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship is fitted with a limited amount of passenger accommodation.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wulshui and Chefoo.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215

SHIPPING NEWS.

T. K. K. Meeting.
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will call an ordinary general meeting on March 30 to receive the board of directors' report for the latter half of 1916. It is expected that the dividend for the term will be at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

Shanghai Freight.

Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s (Shanghai) Freight Market Report of March 15 states:—There is nothing fresh to report in our homeward freight market and the position remains the same as at last writing. Both as regards cargo to Europe and to America, the congestion is just as bad as ever and the shortage is just as acute and we see little prospect of any relief.—Coastwise.—Coast rates are soaring in all directions; the coal-rate from Japan to this port has gone up to Y.6.50 per ton, the Saigon-Hongkong rate is up to a dollar a picul and one dollar a picul is indicated as the rate for the opening of the New-chwang-Canton season which is expected to commence about the end of this month; the Japan market also now shows a stronger tendency, both for time and trip-charter.

Shipbuilding Subsidies.

In addition to the large profits earned these days by shipbuilders, those of Japan have a subsidy known as the "Shipbuilding Encouragement Fund." For 1916 this fund was estimated at Y3,120,000 but the subsidy given during the year was only Y1,914,307 to 19 ships totalling 63,406 tons. The amount was distributed to the following companies, according to the "Japan Times":—

	No. of Tons	boats
Osaka Iron Works.....	8	21,495
Mitsubishi Yards.....	5	23,357
Uraga Dock.....	4	8,387
Kawasaki Yards.....	1	7,295
Fujisawa Yards.....	1	2,172
Total.....	19	63,406

Subsidy Yen

Osaka Iron Works.....	468,338
Mitsubishi Yards.....	544,323
Uraga Dock.....	182,983
Kawasaki Yards.....	169,445
Fujisawa Yards.....	47,116
Total.....	1,914,207

Further, says the Tokyo journal, Y216,955 was paid as subsidy to the encouragement of building marine engines. This amount was paid for 43,391 horsepower placed on 17 ships.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. F. D. Lewis, second officer, Wosang, has resigned. Mr. E. Fuller has been appointed second officer, Wosang. Mr. W. W. Hipkin, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chunsang.

Mr. E. High, third officer, Chunsang, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. A. Walker, second officer, Chunsang, is on reserve. Mr. E. B. Flak, chief officer, Chunsang, is on reserve.

Mr. D. H. Martin, chief officer, Hsin Peking, is on leave. Mr. T. G. Beer, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking. Mr. E. Mather, second officer, Chinsua, has gone second officer, Tunnan.

Mr. E. H. Lawrence, acting chief officer, Chinsua, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. J. Daly has been appointed second officer, Shansi. Mr. R. F. Mitchell, chief officer, Tean, is on reserve.

Mr. W. G. Davies, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chinsua. Mr. B. G. Griffiths, chief officer, Taiming, has gone chief officer, Onlee. Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Onlee, has resigned. Mr. A. W. Hall, chief officer, Hongmoh, has gone master, Hongmoh.

Mr. H. J. Willsher, acting master, Hongmoh, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. E. Jones, chief officer, Honam, has resigned. Mr. A. G. Harris has been appointed chief officer, Honam. Mr. W. Ross has been appointed chief officer, Hongmoh. Mr. E. Jones has been appointed master, Kachow.

Mr. A. G. Middleton has been appointed third officer, Hongmoh. Mr. H. Cornwell, chief officer, Kawampse, has resigned. Mr. O. Phillet has been appointed chief officer, Hoiang. Mr. G. McIlwraith has been appointed chief officer, Cavanha. Mr. A. McIntosh, chief officer, Cavanha, has resigned. Mr. R. Ferguson, second officer, Hongmoh, has resigned. Mr. L. B. Gutterman, chief officer, Taiming, has resigned. Mr. R. Ferguson, second officer, Taiming, has resigned. Mr. L. B. Gutterman, chief officer, Taiming, has resigned. Mr. R. Ferguson, second officer, Taiming, has resigned.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELA (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIGN.
Hankow, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ECUADOR" March 29 at noon, June 18.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Turn Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Turn Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
9.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. Taisan Tons 2,908. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Subdays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

S.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Saturday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 539 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every day, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI, see vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
TOTAL SHIPBROKERS (First Floor) Opposite the Bank of China.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1038. DES VUEX ROAD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

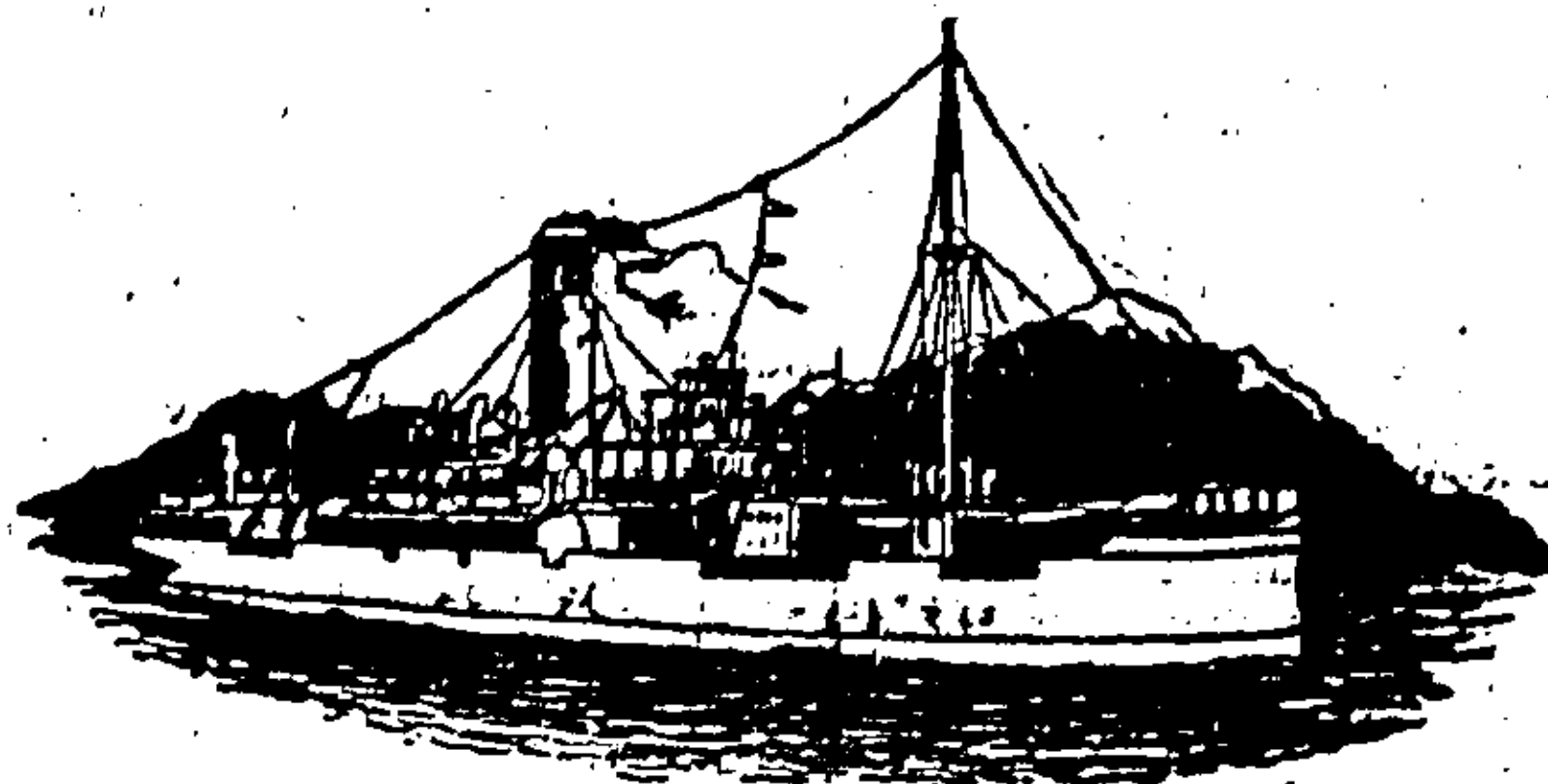
GRAVING DOCK.

78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

NOTICES.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Re- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan.	Binanx	J.C.J. L.	3. Mar
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	6. Mar
San Francisco via Japan	Fedador	P. M. S. S.	26. Mar
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Saidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28. Mar
San Francisco via Japan	S. Inyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Apr
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	3. Apr
San Francisco via Japan	Pinna	C. M. S. S.	16. Apr
San Francisco via Japan	P. Reis M.	K. K.	16. Apr
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28. Apr
San Francisco via Japan	Aw M.	N. Y. K.	1. May
San Francisco via Japan	Sibeta M.	T. K. K.	12. May
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21. May
San Francisco via Japan	Tonyo M.	T. K. K.	23. May

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	23. Mar
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	24. Mar
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mirano M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar
Manila	Loongrang	J. M. Co.	24. Mar
Swatow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24. Mar
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	24. Mar
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	24. Mar
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Mar
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25. Mar
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	25. Mar
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	6. Mar
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	27. Mar
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	28. Mar
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	2. Mar
Bandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	29. Mar
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	29. Mar
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29. Mar
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	29. Mar
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	30. Mar
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	30. Mar
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kara M.	N. Y. K.	12. Apr
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13. Apr

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The special attention of the Public is directed to the under-mentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section three of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.— "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition."

34.— "Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "Consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and before delivery of cargo can be given they must sign General Average Bond, furnish completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2% of the invoice value of the goods.

Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 26th inst at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday 27th inst, 1917, will be subject to landing and Storage Charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R.C. MORTON,
General Agent.

TSANG FOOK.

300 Vessels Repaired and Tuned. REPAIRED, CASER, RE-POLISHED, WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINCEN & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Fig Iron and Railway Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos 35 and 37, Ring Lane Street (2nd Street, West of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA sailed from San Francisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10, 1917.

The P.M. S.S. Co. Steamer ECUADOR sailed from Manila on Sunday, the 18th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Tuesday, at noon. It is proposed to despatch her on Wednesday next, the 28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

NUCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Abdola C. from Rangoon.

Anjoo, 15, Queen's Road W. from Calcutta.

Chongchai c/o Yauke 274

Winglok St from Singapore.

Craddock Antichus, from Shanghai.

Ean Company, from Chefoo.

Empson Hongkong Hotel, from Christchurch.

Federico, from Panama.

Horrobin Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kyepag c/o Kengwohong, from Penang.

Logan Broker, from Manila.

Samthay, from Semarang.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choice Hams.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1967.
1969.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

Severe Fighting Near Monastir.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that severe fighting continues to the north of Monastir. The French are pressing with advantage and have captured a dominating height.

Bulgarians Repulse Attacks.

London, March 21.

A Bulgarian communique states:—We repulsed new enemy attacks between Lakes Ochrida and Prespa, also to the west of Monastir.

A PATRIOTIC CANADIAN MINISTER.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that M. Pierre Blondin, the Postmaster General, has resigned, having volunteered for overseas service.

He will probably recruit a battalion from among the French at Quebec.

M. Blondin is aged forty-three, and has been a member of the Cabinet for three years.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Lord Fisher Refuses to Discuss It.

London, March 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fisher said:—"When the country is in great jeopardy, it is not the time to tarnish great reputations, to asperse the dead and to discover our supposed weaknesses towards the enemy. I therefore shall not discuss the Dardanelles Report. I shall wait till the end of the war, when all the truth can be made known."

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

His Overthrow Suggested.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Berliner Tageblatt* states that at a secret meeting at Munich of the National Committee for the speedy defeat of England, measures for the overthrow of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg were discussed.

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF THE TURKS.

London, March 21.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Sakiz we are pursuing the Turks. We have entered Turkish territory. There is great reconnoitring activity on the west front.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that summer-time will begin on March 24 and will end on October 10.

MONASTIR BOMBARDED BY GAS SHELLS.

Old Men, Women and Children Killed.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Corin, a telegram from Salonica says that as a result of the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir by gas shells, on the 17th inst., eighty-one old men, women and children were killed while sixty-one persons were gassed and are not expected to recover.

AMERICANS SPEAK OUT.

Entry Into the War Advocated.

London, March 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, at a meeting of the Union League Club, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and other prominent men urged the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, urges that Congress should immediately legislate enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Entente. It is suggested that a credit of a billion dollars is a simple obligation to Britain and France.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE PENDING.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that four hundred iron firms at Victoria, employing thirteen thousand people, will close on March 28, owing to a strike of iron moulders.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TSAR'S ABDICATION.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd sends General Rusk's historic story of the Tsar's abdication. His Majesty arrived at Pskoff on the evening of the 14th and was told by General Rusk at 2 a.m. on the 15th that it had been decided to grant responsible government. A manifesto to this effect lay on the table. An hour later General Rusk had a lengthy interview by telegraph with M. Rodzianko, who said the Tsar must abdicate. General Rusk meantime received from the Grand Duke Nicholas and leading commanders messages advising a similar course. He conveyed the instructions to the Tsar and urged his acceptance in the interests of Russia and victory over the enemy. The Tsar declared his readiness, but requested the presence of M. Rodzianko, who wired that he was unable to leave Petrograd. During the afternoon the Tsar summoned General Rusk and handed him the telegram of abdication for transmission to Petrograd. General Rusk delayed despatching the telegram in consequence of learning of the impending arrival of one of the new ministers, a Conservative Deputy, to which the Tsar appeared hopeful of a change in the situation. Envoys arrived at 10 at night and reported events. The Tsar was most impressed by the defection of his bodyguard and then stated that he intended to abdicate in favour of the Grand Duke Michael. He drafted this new document and there was ten minutes of tense silence while the typewritten abdication was being prepared. The Tsar signed and Baron Friedericks counter-signed, and half an hour later the Tsar's train left for Headquarters. The abdication was closely typed on a telegraph form.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A German Comment.

Amsterdam, March 21.

The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" admits that the Russian revolution strengthens the Entente's war aims and particularly reinforces the Russo-French alliance. The paper regards apprehensively the springing up of a great democratic state on the eastern frontier.

Proposed Raising of "Liberty Loan."

Petrograd, March 20.

Lieut. General Korniloff, the new Commander of the Troops in Petrograd, has issued a manifesto appealing for national unity and trusty support for the fighters.

The council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates want the revolution victims buried in the Winter Palace square, which was the scene of the most awful occurrences of that bloody Sunday.

The Black Sea fleet has adhered to the new regime. The former Minister of Finance, M. Bark, has been released. It is proposed to raise a "Liberty Loan."

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Still on the Run.

London, March 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Despite the less favourable weather, considerable progress has been made on the greater part of the front of our advance southward of Arras, and a further fourteen villages have been cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line: Canizy, Estrée-Chaussee, Nurlu, Veuil and St. Leger.

We drove off a counter-attack southward of Arras and raided north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast, bringing back prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed with good results an important ammunition depot. During the air fight a German machine was brought down in flames and two others were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

The French Pursuit.

London, March 21.

A French communique says:—between the Somme and the Aisne our troops made great progress. Proceeding to occupy the reconquered zone our cavalry north of the Somme advanced as far as the outskirts of Boupy, seven kilometres from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to an enemy cavalry patrol. North-east of Cambray our infantry occupied Longueval and crossed the St. Quentin canal. Some lively skirmishes with enemy detachments terminated to our advantage.

During a pursuit of several days our losses on the whole front are insignificant. Everywhere is found evidence of systematic vandalism, mostly without military object.

The aviators report that the historic ruins of a castle in the country were destroyed by an explosion.

The Germans when evacuating Royon forcibly carried off fifty girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

Pro-German Admission.

Bern, March 20.

The significant admission is made by the pro-German newspaper "Der Bund" that the retreat of the Germans spells the abandonment of the policy of pledges on the war map. The Germans have been forced to retreat in order to effect a reconcentration in the rear and gain greater freedom of movement.

German Soldiers Demoralised.

London, March 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports: There was no trouble crossing the Somme, although the main bridges were destroyed and the lesser ones damaged. Our patrols are now far east of the river and the cavalry well forward. Many small parties of jaegers have been encountered, chiefly reconnoitring and galloping off, these attempting in one case to cut off one of our infantry detachments, but an armoured car and killed three and scattered the remainder. Prisoners recently captured unanimously state that the movement is having a demoralising effect on the soldiers who do not believe the officers' explanations.

CABINET CONFERENCE.

London, March 20.

It is officially stated that Mr. Walter Long attended the Cabinet Conference as a member of the War Cabinet and spoke on behalf of the Crown Colonies.

BRITISH POTATO SHORTAGE.

London, March 20.

A Press Bureau notification states that Lord Devonport announces a shortage of potatoes. There will be no further supplies for three months. He urges the well-to-do to abstain, leaving the available supplies for the poorer classes, to whom they are necessary.

AMERICAN CREW DROWNED.

London, March 20.

Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer *Vigilance*, including seven Americans, were drowned. The ship, which was flying the American flag and the ensign, had her name printed on both sides. She was torpedoed without warning on Friday morning, two torpedoes being fired at her. The first missed, but the second struck her at the bow and she sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as the boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up, but the others were lost owing to the swell. The boats reached land at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew was paralysed by exposure.

FEARED RISING IN TURKEY.

London, March 20.

According to information from Turkey, an impulse for this general mobilisation of the male population was prepared months ago, but the Government did not dare to publish it, fearing a rising. In view of the fall of Bagdad the Sheikh-ul-Islam has declared a holy war and the Government has issued an irade taking every precaution against the rising.

HIGH HONOURS.

London, March 21.

The order of Knight of the Thistle has been conferred on the Duke of Buccleugh and a Peerage of England on Viscount Valentia.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Washington, March 21.

A United States note to President Carranza of Mexico has been published declining a proposal of neutral action with a view to forcing European peace by cutting off exports to belligerents.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE CHASERS.

Washington, March 21.

The Navy Department has ordered two hundred small submarine chasers each from the Navy Yard and private firms.

DUTCH TROUBLE.

Amsterdam, March 21.

There was a disturbance at Rotterdam after the weekly meeting of the Revolutionary Socialists. The Police charged the crowd with drawn swords.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Shanghai, March 20.

Bombs have been discovered on three of the seized German ships and it is believed that it was the intention to sink the vessels in the fairway.

THE DARDANELLES EXPLANATION.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir Mark Sykes declared that the Dardanelles operations besides immobilising more than 300,000 Turks saved the Russians in the Caucasus, prevented the Turks from overrunning Persia and opening the road to India. There was, he said, no doubt the operations were worth the blood and treasure spent on them and the Commission's declaration on that point should not have been made without a far fuller investigation. He thought a continuance of the sittings of the Commission were useless (loud cheers). Sir Mark emphasised that the Anzacs and others who died at Gallipoli shed their blood perhaps to greater advantage than they could have done in any other theatre of war.

Mr. Churchill explained the Admiralty standpoint. In regard to the decision to attack the Dardanelles he declared that he was not endeavouring to relieve himself of responsibility or to transfer it to the War Council naval experts. After arguing that Admiral Lord Fisher, as First Sea Lord, did not exercise his right not to use the fleet at the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill proceeded with a strong defence of the operations and quoted facts refuting the Commission's references to the heavy loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary the advantages of the attack made themselves inevitably felt in many spheres of operations including the active adhesion of Italy to the Allies. Mr. Churchill referred at length regretfully to the abandonment of the operations when they were apparently on the eve of success and pointed out that this was due to the discouragement suffered from many most influential quarters which had a hampering effect.

Mr. Churchill concluded: "The commission may condemn the men who tried to force the Dardanelles, but your children will keep their condemnation for all those who did not offer their aid." Mr. Clyde, one of the Commissioners, said that beyond the complaints of those who criticised, the only complaint was the non-publication of the evidence with the report.

RELIGION AND "KULTUR."

Some Truths About German Missions.

The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, delivered an extraordinary harangue recently at a "Colonial Mission evening" in an Evangelical church in Berlin.

After speaking of the refusal of Germany's "cordially offered hand of peace," and saying that nobody could now know "when the hour of deliverance will strike for suffering humanity," Dr. Solf expressed the thanks of the German Government to the German missionaries as "the brave pioneers of the Christian Faith and German civilisation." He then proceeded to define as follows the duties and uses of the German missionary:

I should like to say here what great importance attaches to the missions, not only for the propagation of Christianity in the sense of our Lord and Saviour, but also for our whole practical colonial policy. The conversion of natives from heathen customs and excesses of superstition, and their education for Christianity and Kultur—that is the only way by which native races can be permanently and securely made into useful members of the human community of Kultur. The natives are our most valuable capital in the colonies. Anybody who helps them on by the proclamation of the Divine message and by the works of Christian charity is serving, not only our Lord and Saviour, but also the State and the Fatherland.

Dr. Solf went on to declare that Germany will recover her colonies. He said:—

We have not lost our colonies. Their occupation by the enemy does not mean their final loss. Although our enemies may have the intention to extend their colonial empire, or to keep our colonies as pledges for the country that we have taken from them, they do not in the least

CHINA'S ARMY.

Reorganisation of Troops.

After consulting with the Vice President and other important military officers, the Government has made the following decisions in connection with the disbandment and reorganisation of the troops in Kwangtung, Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow.

(1) In Kwangtung there shall be an army of 38,000, viz. two Army Divisions of regular troops, of 21,000, two Mixed Brigades of 11,000, and twelve Battalions of Provisionary and Patrolling troops 6,000 strong.

(2) In Szechwan there shall be 29,500 troops, viz. one Army Division of regular troops of 10,000, three Mixed Brigades of 16,500 (including one brigade of Kweichow troops), and one independent regiment of 3,000 strong.

(3) In Yunnan there shall be 35,000 troops, viz. two Army Divisions of regular troops of 20,000, and ten Battalions of Provisionary troops 6,000 strong.

(4) In Kweichow there shall be 18,000 troops, viz. one Army Division of 10,000, one Mixed Brigade of 5,500, and five Battalions of Provisionary troops of 2,500 strong. The expenditure shall be decided when the Military Conference is called.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—Thank-offering, \$50.

After the fact that the fate of the colonies will be sealed at the European conclusion of peace. The fate of our colonies is entrusted to our Army and our Navy, and so we will not doubt about the decision. We shall get our colonies back, and I should like to give a share of my confidence to those who have eyes and brains.

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to 4.15 Minutes.

Banks	sa.	\$ 680.00
Indes (Def.)	sa.	\$ 127.80
Steamboats	a.	\$ 18.50
China Sugar	a.	\$ 129.00
Langkats	b.	\$ 18.00
H.K. Wharves	a.	\$ 81.00
K'loon Docks	b.	\$ 127.00
S'hai Docks	b.	\$ 86.00
H.K. Lands	b.	\$ 94.00
Humphreys	sa.	\$ 6.25
Cements	b.	\$ 8.85
H.K. Tramways	sa.	\$ 7.10
Waterboats	sa.	\$ 16.75

SHUM CHUN-HUEN AGAIN.

Demands A Million Yen.

The *Peking Daily News* of March 15 says:—Following the demand of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Shum Chun-huen, the notorious revolutionary leader, has now written to the Central Government from Japan, demanding Yen 1,000,000. He says that in March 1915, he and Chang Yash-cheng, now Minister of Justice, concluded a loan of Yen 1,000,000 with Chon-wei-yen, a Japanese merchant. No security was given, but in their agreement it was stipulated that the money should be repaid by the Chinese Government. It is not until now, i.e. a year after the loan was concluded, that Mr. Shum has written to the Government to apply for repayment. He reports that the proceeds of this loan were used for equipping the late Punitive Expedition in Yunnan, to finance the attack on Lung Chai-kwong in Kwangtung by Li Lieh-kwong and to meet the expenses incurred by Tang Shao-yi in Shanghai. Suffice it to say, all the money has been used up and the Government is now asked to make repayment.

The *Kung Yen Pao* remarks that a million dollars may appear to be quite a small sum to the "wei jen" or great men, but it is hard for the depleted treasury of the nation to meet the payment. It is not yet known how the Government will reply to the letter. But the *Kung Yen Pao* sarcastically remarks, as the Ministry of Finance is now controlled by Dr. Chen Chin-tao, and Shum Chun-huen enjoys the support of the so-called Sun Wen, the amount demanded by Mr. Shum will not be a serious matter. But the paper fears that if the money is not immediately paid, it may lead to further complications as it is possible that mining property may be claimed for security or certain revenues of Yunnan may be appropriated for the purpose. As to the accurate account of the expenditure, there is no need to ask for it as the money was spent by the revolutionary heroes!

Presentation.

An interesting presentation took place last evening in the V.R.C. when Lieut. Crowther Smith, who is going to the front, and who has been Secretary of the Club for some time, was handed, on behalf of the members, a prismatic compass, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G., in the presence of a good attendance of members.

A New Colombo Ordinance.

Difficulty having arisen with regard to insane persons landed in Ceylon, an amending ordinance is brought forward. Power is given to compel any shipping company which has landed such a patient in the Colony to remove him, either to his place of destination or if this is found inconvenient to the place of his original departure. The procedure is submitted to the Government and the ordinance is subject to the approval of the Council. The only amendment suggested was to delete the words "insane persons" and insert "persons of unsound mind."

MORE GERMAN ALLEGATIONS.

Alleged Misuse of Hospital Ships.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—According to the *Cologne Gazette* the following memorandum was handed by the German Government to the United States and Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin for delivery to the British and French Governments:—

"For a considerable time past the enemy Governments, especially the British, have used their hospital ships not only for rendering assistance to wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, but for military purposes, thereby violating the Hague Convention. Concerning the application of the Geneva Convention on War at Sea, suspicion had already been aroused by the fact that the British Government during the Gallipoli campaign had notified to the Governments of the Quadruple Alliance a disproportionately large number of vessels as hospital ships, which could not possibly have been meant to serve exclusively for the transport and nursing of wounded and sick."

Thus in 1915 alone not less than 59 vessels were notified by the British Government to be hospital ships after you had since the outbreak of war already given notice that forty other vessels were hospital ships. After the victorious termination of the Gallipoli campaign the Turkish Government notified neutral Powers in a Note of protest that British commanders had used hospital ships which were in the Eastern Mediterranean for transporting back troops and military stores. To this must be added the fact that the British Government, contrary to usual custom, did not equip certain ships once and for all as hospital ships and use them as such for the duration of the war, but repeatedly placed a vessel on the list of hospital ships and shortly afterwards struck her off the list so that the German Government was hardly able to send corresponding information to its naval forces. Thus, for instance, the steamer *Copenhagen*, which was employed by the British Government as transport, was notified in a verbal Note by the United States Embassy in Berlin, on Oct. 14th, 1914, to be a hospital ship, while on February 6, 1915, she was again declared to be struck off the list, in order to be replaced once more on the list on January 1, 1916, and again to be struck off on March 4, 1916.

This procedure clearly produced the impression that it was intended to create uncertainty and confusion regarding the character of the vessels thus employed by permitting the peaceful or war-like character of vessels to be emphasized according to requirements. Moreover in 1915 numerous trustworthy reports reached the German Government that British hospital ships in the Channel, which had to embark at French ports and bring to English ports wounded men of the British Army fighting on Franco-Belgian soil, were laden in a strikingly heavy manner on their journey from England to France, while on their return journey they were of normal draught. From this circumstance various observers, especially sea captains, concluded that the vessels were misusing the Red Cross in their passage to France, being used as munition transports on the outward journey. This surmise was later confirmed by a number of unexceptionable witnesses—English soldiers often admitted that hospital ships were thus employed, and a French sergeant told a German prisoner that he clearly observed how munitions were carried during the night to the hospital ship *La France* in numerous motor cars while she was lying in Marseilles Harbour. British sailors, according to the declaration on oath of a trustworthy neutral, said that the transport of munitions to France by the English was often carried out in hospital ships. Finally, there are available, declarations on oath by eye-witnesses who were spectators as to how munitions were loaded on board hospital ships.

The most grievous violation of the Hague Convention, however,

lies in the fact that the British and French Governments in numerous cases have allowed their troops to be transported by hospital ships. Moreover, on various occasions the arming of such ships has been established. The reports of the informants and witnesses mentioned in the annex form only a small part of the material before the German Government. Of these persons a number could not be mentioned by name because they are directly or indirectly within the enemy's power, and therefore any mention of their names would expose them to heavy reprisals.

In any case, as far as the German Government is concerned, it entertains no doubt that enemy Governments have continually and most grossly violated by their behaviour the Hague Convention. The German Government would be justified, in view of the breach of treaties by the enemy, in renouncing the agreement in its entirety, but on the grounds of humanity it will still refrain from such a course. On the other hand, it can no longer permit the British Government, under the hypocritical cover of the Red Cross, to send without danger to the transport, troops and munitions to the main theatre of war. It therefore declares that henceforth it will tolerate no enemy hospital ship in the sea area between lines drawn between Flamborough Head and Terceira and Land's End on the other. If after a suitable period of grace enemy hospital ships are still encountered in this area, they will be regarded as belligerents and attacked out of hand. The German Government considers that it can proceed to this measure all the sooner as the route from the west and south of France to the west of England remains free for enemy hospital ships, and therefore the transport of wounded English to their homes can proceed as formerly unhindered.

A British Reply.

London, February 1.—The secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

In a German wireless press message, circulated to-day, the allegations are repeated, only in fuller detail, that it is the practice of the British Government to abuse the immunity hitherto accorded to hospital ships, and to employ them for the conveyance of troops and their equipment. The message includes a particular reference to the hospital ship *Britannic*, which is said to have carried 2,500 British soldiers who were not invalids, on the sworn testimony of an Austrian singer named Albert Messany, who, on the outbreak of war, had been interned in Malta, and had returned to England in November 1916, on board the hospital ship *Britannic*. The whole message is a tissue of falsehood, and the only true statement in it was attributed to the fact that he was brought home in the *Britannic*, as he was an invalid at the time, and repatriated for this very reason. As may be expected the German Press messages at this moment are filled with false statements of this kind in order to manufacture a pretext for the latest methods of warfare announced by Germany. It cannot too emphatically be reiterated that on no occasion, since the beginning of the war, have any but invalids and hospital staff been embarked on board any of H. M. hospital ships.

Insulting Torment.

Col. Lord Burgh, commanding the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (about three times the strength of an ordinary battalion), is indignant with the Aberdeen teletotal oranks for their audacity in circulating their pernicious and misleading literature amongst his men—professing to give the number of those in uniform "observed" to enter in public houses. Says Lord Burgh: "A case of drunkenness occurs perhaps three times in a month—sometimes not that; it is the most sober battalion in the world and" adds his Lordship, with just wrath, "prohibition is required for the people who have the impudence to circulate such a pamphlet. You may make such use of this letter as you see fit." Hence this paragraph.—*John Bull*.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

Government Reasons for its Rejection.

Correspondence relating to the (Canadian) Ross rifle is given in a White Paper published on January 30, from which it appears that the War Office decided last July to exchange the rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions for the Lee-Enfield pattern, and asked the Canadian Government not to allow any more of the Ross pattern to be brought to England.

In a letter dated from General Headquarters last June, Lord French tells how, on hearing that there was a growing want of confidence in this rifle, and that the infantry of the Canadian Division were taking every opportunity of exchanging their rifles for those of the Lee-Enfield pattern from casualties on the battlefield, he gave instructions for the rifle to be tested by a small committee.

The proceedings of this committee were laid before him on the eve of a serious offensive operation in which the Canadian Division was to take part, and he was at the same time informed that over 3,000, or more than one-third, of the infantry of this division had already succeeded in re-arming themselves with the Lee-Enfield rifle without any authority having been given for them to do so.

Looking to the unanimous opinion of his committee that the Ross rifle could not be relied upon to work smoothly and efficiently in rapid fire with any ammunition other than that of Canadian manufacture, Lord French did not feel justified in sending the division into battle with the Ross rifle, and ordered the re-arming of the infantry of this division with the Lee-Enfield rifle, which was carried out before they went into action. He suggested that the Army Council should send out qualified experts to make the necessary tests under service conditions.

Sir Douglas Haig wrote on May 28 from France to the War Office, stating that after extensive inquiries he had satisfied himself that:—

"As a service rifle, the Ross is less trustworthy than the Lee-Enfield, and that the majority of the men armed with the Ross rifle have not the confidence in it that it is so essential they should possess. The inquiry on which these conclusions are based was the outcome of an urgent application from a battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division for re-arming with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, in consequence of a high percentage of jams experienced with their Ross rifles during a hostile attack on May 1."

In a telegram from the Canadian Government it is pointed out that the Ross rifle was the only arm they were at that time equipped to produce in Canada. It is added:—"We believe it to be efficient if properly handled, but are content to abide by the Commander-in-Chief's judgment after thorough investigation and adequate tests."

Following receipt of a further letter from Sir Douglas Haig the War Office notified the High Commissioner for Canada that they proposed to exchange the rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions for the Lee-Enfield pattern, and steps would be taken forthwith to carry out the exchange. The letter adds:—

"I am to say that in the circumstances the Army Council hope to be able to utilise the Ross rifles released by the troops in France, and also those now in possession of the Canadian troops in England, for other purposes connected with the war, but they would be glad if steps could be taken to stop any more rifles of this pattern being brought to England, it being understood that the Army Council would thereby make themselves responsible for supplying the necessary rifles to the troops from Canada on arrival in England, and they see no reason to doubt their being able to do this."

"I am commanded to add that should the Canadian Government be desirous of undertaking the manufacture of a rifle of a different pattern than the Ross, and suitable for use during the present war, and wish for the Army Council's opinion on this subject, it is thought that a rifle made to the same pattern as that now being

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Trade with China.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Boston Monitor* telegraphed on February 3:—An earnest effort for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between the United States and China, which it is expected will be the means of increasing the trade between the two countries is about to be made by the Chinese Six Companies and leading Chinese citizens in this country, according to John L. McNab, counsel for the Six Companies, who outlined the plan in an interview with a reporter. The matter has already been taken up with Mr. Wu Ting-fang, Secretary of State of the Republic of China, and Mr. McNab, who is himself interested in the undertaking, will later go to Washington in the furtherance of the idea. "A great handicap to the development of trade relations and good feeling between the two countries," said Mr. McNab, "has been the treatment accorded the Chinese merchants, travellers, students and others who are entitled to enter this country, when they land here, by our immigration authorities. This treatment of which complaint is made is unnecessary delay and confinement at immigration headquarters, under pretext of examination or inquiry into the right of the individual to land. The Chinese do not ask to have the coolie class admitted to the United States, but when one of the class that may legally enter the United States presents himself here with properly vouched papers, they expect that he shall be admitted without hindrance or delay. Complaint has long been made of the action of our immigration officials in this regard, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, after a thorough investigation of the matter, has forcefully protested to the United States Government, against what it regards as unjust treatment of the Chinese. The Chinese Consul here was not long ago removed because of his activity in seeking better treatment of his countrymen." The matter will now, however, according to Mr. McNab, be taken up directly with Washington, and in a way that should lead to results satisfactory to all concerned in both countries. It is asserted that other countries gladly welcome the same class of Chinese that, it is said, we admit grudgingly, and that this discrimination has diverted trade from the United States to the extent of many millions of dollars annually. It is said that Chinese trade to the value of \$150,000,000 a year is involved in the question.

Will America take Japan's Silk Goods? The recent regulations enacted in England, which prohibit the importation of a long list of goods of various sorts, is a serious blow to Japan, especially as silk goods are included. The ban on habutai will cut down a part of the export trade from Japan to America as a large proportion of the goods shipped to the United States are for re-export to England. With the outward movement of these goods stopped, a serious situation will be the result. The *Fukui* products alone, says the *Japan Times*, contribute about 65 per cent. of the whole export to the English markets. The daily output of the *Fukui* mills is estimated at 2,000 pieces and if new fields cannot be obtained it may bring about a standstill incurring a loss to the manufacturers and the workers. Even if a limited export to England can be obtained, still the necessity of getting licenses from the Board of Trade for each shipment will create trouble; therefore, says the *Japan Times*, it remains for Japan to look to the United States as its premier customer.

produced in America for the British Army would probably be the best one to adopt. This rifle is on the lines of the Lee-Enfield, Mark III, but has had embodied in it many improvements which have been arrived at in connection with a new pattern rifle which the Army Council were about to adopt just before the outbreak of

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. b. & sa. \$680
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$370
North China n. \$150
Unions n. \$390
Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$235

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$155
H. K. Fires b. \$362

SHIPPING.
Douglases s. \$107
Steamboats s. \$194
Indos (Def.) s. \$127
Indos (Pref.) n. \$111
Shells n. 103/—
Ferries n. \$35

REFINERIES.
Sugars s. \$129
Malabons n. \$35

MINING.
Kallians n. 36/—
Langkats n. \$184
Rauhs s. \$235
Tronohs s. 30/—
Urals n. 38/—

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves sa. & s. \$814
Kowloon Docks b. \$127
Shai Docks n. 1.87

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals n. \$93
H. K. Hotels n. \$102
Land Invest. b. \$94
H'phreys Est. b. & sa. \$625
K'loon Lands n. \$38
Shai Lands n. 1.86
West points b. \$70

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos n. \$150
Kung Yiks n. \$131
Shai Cottons s. \$120
Yangtzepeos b. \$141

MISCELLANEOUS.
Borneos b. \$8
China Light & P. b. \$470
Providents b. \$810
Dairy Farms sa. \$24
Green Islands b. \$8.85
H. K. Electric b. \$484
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160
Ropes n. \$29
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. \$7
Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.80
Trams, Peak, new n. \$1
Laundries b. & sa. \$164
U. Waterboats b. & sa. \$62
Watsons b. & sa. \$62
Wm. Powells n. \$6
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY MARCH 22, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.
T/T Demand 2/4
30 d/s 2/4 1/16
60 d/s 2/4 1/2
4 m/s 2/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 99 3/4
T/T Japan 108 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York 55 1/2
T/T Java 137
T/T Manila Nom.
T/T Hongkong 324
Demand, Paris 324 1/2

BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C 2/4 13/16
4 m/s. D/P 2/4 15/16
6 m/s. L/C 2/5 1/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 1/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 56 3/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 3.36
6 m/s. France 3.41
Demand, Germany 55 1/2
Demand, New York 55 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 111
Demand, Singapore 99 3/4
On Haiphong 3% prem.
On Saigon 2 1/4% prem.
On Bangkok 66
Sovereign 8.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 48.20
Bar Silver, per oz. 35 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese, 30 d/s, piece 3 1/4% dis.
Chinese, 10 d/s, piece 3 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 10 d/s, piece 3 1/4% dis.
Hongkong 10 d/s, piece 3 1/4% dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

9.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

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10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. EVERY 15 minutes

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